

NER

NEITHER. *pronoun*. Not either; nor one nor other.

He neither loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*

Both, one, or neither? neither can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him:
Thus I absolve myself, and excuse him.

Who fav'd my life and honour, but praise neither. *Dryd.*
Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow

understandings can comprehend neither. *Locke.*
They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren,
neither lord, neither slave to his brother; but independent of

each other. *Locke.*
NEOPHYTE. *n. f.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *ne* and *φυω*.] One regenerated; a convert.

NEOTERIC. *adj.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late.
We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some

ancients, or the capricious of one or two neoterics. *Grew.*
NEP. *n. f.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] An herb.

NEPENTHE. *n. f.* [*νεπενθη*, Gr.] A drug that drives away
all pains.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,
Lull'd with the sweet *neperie* of a court;

There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,
Once break their rest nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

NEPHEW. *n. f.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]
1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brightest nephew and whom best I love.

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power,
the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a nephew by

a brother? *Locke.*
2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those words
of the nephew of Jesus had plainly enough signify, after that

my grand-father Jesus had given himself to the reading of
the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers,

and had gotten therein sufficient judgment, he propos'd al-
to to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom.

Hooker, b. v. f. 21.
Her fire at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's care,

And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*
3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the fons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their nephews late,

Even thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd. *Fairy Q.*
NEPHRETICK. *adj.* [*νεφρητικη*, Gr.; *nephretique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of nephretic persons ought to be such as is op-
posite to the alkaliescent nature of the salts in their blood.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
3. Good against the stone.

The nephretic stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green;
but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with

white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodw. Met. Foss.*
NEPOTISM. *n. f.* [*nepotisme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fond-
ness for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendor;
for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so

many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and
statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different

families. *Addison on Italy.*
NERVE. *n. f.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, Fr.] The organs of sen-
sation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The nerves do ordinarily accompany the arteries through
all the body; they have also blood-vessels, as the other parts

of the body. Wherever any nerve sends out a branch, or
receives one from another, or where two nerves join toge-
ther, there is generally a ganglion or plexus.

Quincy.
What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;

Take any shape but that, and my firm nerve
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is used by the poets for finew or tendon.
Strong Thyrmed discharged a speeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the nerves in two. *Pope's Odyssey.*

NEVELESS. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength.
There sunk Thalia, nerveless, faint and dead,
Had not her sister Satire held her head. *Dumars, b. iv.*

NEVVOUS. *adj.* [*nerveus*, Latin.] Well strung; strong; vi-
gorous.

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii.*

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.
Poor, weak, nervous creatures. *Cheney.*

NEVVY. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

NET

Death, that dark spirit, in his net, arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Sta.*

NESCIENCE. *n. f.* [from *nescire*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state
of not knowing.

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have
resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and

after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a
professed *nescience*. *Clarendon, Serp. c. ii.*

NESH. *adj.* [nepe, Saxon.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. *Sun.*
NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a sub-
stantive, denoting state or quality; as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness*;
turbid, *turbidness*; *lowly*, *lowliness*; from *nepe*, Saxon.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is
a headland or promontory; from *nepe*, Saxon; a *nepe* of
land, or headland; as *INVERNESS*.

NEST. *n. f.* [nepe, Saxon.]
1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her
young.

If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way, thou
shalt not take the dam with the young. *Deut. xxii. 6.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.
Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a
nest and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he

admitted. *Bentley.*
3. An abode; place of residence; a receptacle. Generally in a
bad sense; as, a nest of rogues and thieves.

Come from that nest
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Shakspeare.*

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.
Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them,
will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God,

be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spranger.*
5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests.
The cedar stretched his branches as far as the moun-
tains of the moon, and the king of birds nested within his

leaves. *Howard's Vocal Fowl.*
NESTEGG. *n. f.* [nest and egg.] An egg left in the nest to
keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for them,
Like nesteggs, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NESTLE. *v. n.* [from nest.] To settle; to harbour; to
lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the
wild country, and there nestle till greater succours came.

A cock got into a stable was nestling in the straw among the
horses. *Beacon's War with Spain.*

The king's fisher wons commonly by the water-side, and
nestles in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Fluttering there they nestle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which
the lizards nestle all the winter. *Addison on Italy.*

Mark where the fly directors creep,
Nor to the shore approach too nigh;

The monsters nestle in the deep,
To seize you in your passing by. *Swift's Miscell.*

To NESTLE. *v. a.*
1. To house, as in a nest.

Poor heart!
That labour'd yet to nestle thee,
Thou think'st by hovering here to get a part,

In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Dante.*
Cupid found a downy bed,
And nestl'd in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.
This Ithacus, so highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:

She, like his mother, nestles him. *Chapman's Homer.*
NESTLING. *n. f.* [from nestle.] A bird just taken out of the
nest.

NET. *n. f.* [*nati*, Gothick; *net*, Saxon.] A texture woven
with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare
for animals.

Poor bird! shouldst never fear the net, nor time,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He made nets of chequer-work for the chapters, upon the
top of the pillars. *1 Kings vii. 17.*

Impatience intangles us like the flitting of a bird in a
net, but cannot at all ease our trouble. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves. *Thomson.*

NETHER. *adj.* [neoter, Saxon; *neider*, Dutch.] It has the
form of a comparative, but is never used in excess, but
only in implied comparison; for we see the *neither* part, but

never say this part is *neither* than that, nor is any positive in
use, though it seems comprised in the word *neither*. *Neider*
is not now much in use.

1. Lower; not upper. *No.*

NEU

No man shall take the *neither* or the upper millstone to
pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the com-
plexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly
they draw with a full and *neither* great lip. *Peasam.*

This odious offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain

Distorted, all my *neither* shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

The upper part thereof was whey, *Hudibras, p. i.*
The *neither*, orange mix'd with grey.

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *neither* parts. *Rowe's Comm.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Should sink beneath his heav'nly weight,
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall

Should gape immenly, and rushing down o'erwhelm this
neither ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;
The first sublime in heaven, the last is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *neither* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.
This shews you are above,
You justices, that these our *neither* crimes,

So freely can forgive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Nun-baited were those bad angels, seen

How ring on wing under the cope of hell,
Twixt upper, *neither*, and turroning fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.
No less desire
To found this *neither* empire, which might rise,
In emulation, o'posite to heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The gods with hate beheld the *neither* sky, *Dryden's Æn.*
The ghalls repine.

NEITHERMOST. *n. f.* [*super*, of *neither*.] Lowest.
Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast delivered
my soul from the *neithermost* hell. *Psalms lxxxvi. 13.*

Undaunted to meet there whatever power,
Or spirit, of the *neithermost* abyss
Might in that note rattle. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very *neithermost*
hell, is this, that it is the vengeance of God could prepare
any place worse than hell for sinners, hell itself would be

too good for him. *South's Sermons.*
Heracles tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was after
the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our sight,

appears uppermost, and the convex *neithermost*. *Kilaga. Bur.*
NETTING. *n. f.* A reticulated piece of work.

NETTLE. *n. f.* [*netel*, Saxon.] A stinging herb well known.
It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina
included in an envelopment; but these are barren; for the
embryos are produced either on different plants, or on dif-

ferent parts of the same plant, without any visible flower,
which becomes a bivalve seed-vessel, sometimes gathered in-
to round heads, and at other times small and hairy, inclosing
several seeds. *Milner.*

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen well,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baler quality. *Shakspeare's Hen. V.*

Some so like to thorns and nettles live,
That none for them can, when they perish, grieve. *Waller.*

To NETTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate;
to provoke.

The princes were so nettled at the scandal of this affront,
that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

Although at every part of the Apostles discourse some of
them might be uneasy and nettled, yet a moderate silence and
attention was still observed. *Bentley.*

NETWORK. *n. f.* [net and work.] Any thing reticulated or
decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the in-
terstices.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship emboss'd;
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine;
Might in their dexter cunning ever dare,
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

A large cavity in the fuciput was filled with ribbons, lace,
and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of net-
work. *Addison's Spectator.*

NEVER. *adv.* [*ne ever*, nepe, Saxon; *ne æfre*, not ever.]
1. At no time.

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the best
writers, but lately accused, I think, with justice, of solec-
ism; as, *he is mistaken though never so wise*. It is now main-
tained, that propriety requires it to be expressed thus, *he is*
mistaken though ever so wise; that is, *he is mistaken how wise*
loever he be. The common mode can only be defended by
supplying a very harsh and unprecedented ellipsis; *he is mis-*
taken though so wise, as never was any: such however is the
common use of the word among the best authors.

By its own force destroy'd, fruitless ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was never pleas'd. *Prior.*

NEUTER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.]
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs
and Tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter*
in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these
denominations. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 54.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.
The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood
to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor
passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *sedes*, I
sit. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

NEUTER. *n. f.* One indifferent and unengaged.
The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in
the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them,
and their education had left the interpretation of them in-
different. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

NEU

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man.

CONGREVE'S *Wits of the World*.
Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe,
yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small
thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Ask me never so much dowry and gilt, and I will give
according as ye shall say. *Gen. xxxiv. 12.*

In a living creature, though never so great, the sense and
the affects of any one part of the body, instantly make a
transfusion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They destroyed all, were it never so pleasant, within a
mile of the town. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would not be
brought to see that which he had no mind to see, let it be
placed in never so clear a light, and never so near him.

That prince whom you espouse, although never so vigor-
ously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.
Whoever has a faithful friend to guide him, may carry
his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse.

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective.
Not any.

He answered him to never a word, inasmuch that the go-
vernour marvelled. *Matt. xxvii. 14.*

5. It is much used in composition; as, *never-ending*, having
no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature affureth us by *never-failing* experience, and reason
by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth
have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milton.*

Your *never-failing* sword made war to cease,
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flowers,
Revive and raise themselves with moderate showers;
But over-charg'd with *never-ceasing* rain,
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deserv'd and gain'd their *never-fading* bays. *Rowe's Comm.*

Nor Thracian Orpheus should trailead his lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never-fading* bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never-erring* dart. *Dryd. Ovid.*
Farewel, ye *never-opening* gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May stony fields and nitrous pastures find;
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursu'd,
And be refresh'd with *never-waiting* food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hunt down his *never-blushing* head,
And all was built, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope's Dunci.*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the *never-failing* vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never-meaning* face,
Thy screw'd up front, thy flat grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELESS. *adv.* [*nevertheless*.] Notwithstanding that.
They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of
Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself
agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be
abolished. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready
to depart; *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only
as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards
them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making
the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or
that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* in-
dependent upon him in that respect. *South's Sermons.*

NEUROLOGY. *n. f.* [*νευρον* and *λογος*.] A description of the
nerves.

NEUROLOGY. *n. f.* [*νευρον* and *λογος*.] The anatomy of the
nerves.

NEUTER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.]
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs
and Tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter*
in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these
denominations. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 54.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.
The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood
to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor
passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *sedes*, I
sit. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

NEUTER. *n. f.* One indifferent and unengaged.
The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in
the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them,
and their education had left the interpretation of them in-
different. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*